

FORT SUMNER REVIEW

FORT SUMNER - NEW MEXICO

Puppy love that leads to man-slaughter is the most idiotic kind.

Many blondes are so perverse as to refuse to go insane to please any scientist.

Wilhelmina thinks the whole country of Holland isn't nearly so important as the baby.

Good sense and a spirit of fair play are the proper equipment to take into a strike conference.

One safe place for the innocent bystander in the case of automobile races is somewhere else.

Bolivia is looking for war and yet, so far as is known, it has not a single airship. Such unpreparedness!

The reason why the equinox is so stormy is that, like some humans, it is apt to be rough and ugly when it is crossed.

"The poor man is happier, after all," sighs an eastern writer. He is happier, but he does not have so much enjoyment.

A Cleveland judge has ruled that a husband need not wash the dishes. Still, sometimes he likes to keep peace in the family.

A Canadian soldier has claimed 130 acres of land or ice at the north pole. The ice trust will be sorry it did not see those acres of ice first.

In turning to look at two pretty girls a man out in Evansville, Ind., nearly broke his neck. How flattered the young women must have felt.

King Edward is reported to be opposed to automobile racing. This ought to make the streets of New York much safer than they were before.

The customs appraisers at New York are confronted with a puzzle in being called on to decide whether performing cats are tools of trade. The difficulty is increased, as the question is—so to speak—a purr-emptory one.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's plea for a compact of English-speaking peoples against war is excellent as far as it goes. But why stop there? Why not include Germany rather than keeping up talk of the "red ahead" aspect of affairs which her exclusion and her natural defensive militancy creates?

A school board in New Jersey wants simplified cooking in the schools. This plan will cut out oyster patties, deviled chickens, baked beans, salmon croquettes, charlotte russe, ice-cream and the like dainties. If the school-children have been living so high as all that, it is no wonder that the judicious feel that a simplified diet is in order.

Marconi is to build a new plant. It is about time for electricity to be working some new wonders. The trouble in this wonderful and rapid age is that wonders become ordinary matters so soon and the insatiable public keeps crying for more. The old attitude of disbelief is changing into eager demand for more wonders yet.

A European custom which can be very well dispensed with in this country is the claque which has to be bribed not to hiss opera singers. The discovery lately that this industry had been imported to New York was quickly followed by its suppression. Abroad it may be a custom, but here it is a species of blackmail and properly to be treated as such.

It transpires that two suspected cases of cholera on a British tank steamer from Rotterdam which was detained in quarantine at Falmouth were nothing more than cases of indigestion caused by Dutch cheese. Some of the cheese made in foreign countries and imitated in the United States is strong enough to be suspected of almost anything in the form of illness or epidemic.

Vice Admiral Uru of Japan, who is visiting this country and is a sailor of experience and discernment, praises the American warships. Of the battleship Connecticut, which led the cruise about the world, he says it is the best all-round fighting machine he has seen. And the great scores made with the big guns during recent practice increases the admiration he has for Uncle Sam's ships and men.

Russia cannot expect to be taken out of the class of barbarous or half-civilized nations while its government permits massacres with outrages which shock the rest of the world. The outcry which arose after the last massacres should have taught the government a lesson, but evidently it is not of the kind whose intelligence is so much superior to its racial prejudices, as to learn.

There is no such thing as an equinoctial storm, say the scientists. There are no such things as "scientists," say the latest sufferers from equinoctial storms.

It has been a favorite stage device among certain classes of performers to throw a light upon some one of the opposite sex in the audience and sing at him or her. Since a Philadelphia man went on the stage and thrashed an actor who had made his wife the mark the practice has not seemed so funny.

NEW MEXICO

TERRITORIAL NEWS

Alma Farmer Stabbed to Death.

An Albuquerque dispatch of October 22nd says: Lige Sipe of Alma, N. M., a respected and prominent citizen, aged fifty, was stabbed to death at seven o'clock last night by W. S. Ashby, a tenant of Sipe's, at the home of another tenant.

Sipe and Ashby met at the neighbor's place and, after conferring for a short time over the division of the crops raised by Ashby, an altercation arose. High words passed on both sides when suddenly, it is said, Ashby drew a long-bladed hunting knife and plunged it repeatedly into the breast of Sipe, who died in a few minutes, one thrust of the knife penetrating his heart.

Ashby immediately fled and a posse of twenty-five men, headed by deputy sheriffs, is now hot on his trail.

The victim of the killing leaves a motherless son and daughter, his wife having died some years ago. Two years before the killing an older daughter of Sipe was married.

At Alma public indignation is aroused to such a pitch that it may go hard with the slayer of Sipe if he gets into the clutches of his pursuers. Alma is near Silver City.

Baca Land Grant Sale.

An Albuquerque dispatch of the 18th inst. says: A deed was filed here this afternoon transferring to the Redondo Development Company, recently incorporated in Santa Fe for half a million dollars, the Baca land grant, No. 1, or Baca land grant, of 100,000 acres in the Jemez mountains.

This marks the formal sale of the property at a consideration understood to be over \$500,000 to Charles W. Stone, J. B. Wetmore and other Pennsylvania men.

The property is rich in timber, mineral and grazing resources and with thousands of acres of fine agricultural land, is one of the most valuable tracts in New Mexico.

The Redondo Company will begin development of the tract at once, one of the most important features of the plan being the immediate building of seventy-five miles of railroad from the heart of the Jemez mountains to Albuquerque.

Col. W. S. Hopewell is New Mexico agent for the company, with headquarters here.

New Mining Corporations.

Two large mining corporations have been incorporated, both to operate in the Organ mountains, in Dona Ana county and both for the working of old, well-known mining properties. The Bennett-Stephenson company is capitalized at \$1,500,000, and the incorporators and directors are S. Lehman Newton, Kan.; O. Joffe, Peabody, Kan.; L. C. Smith, Hutchinson, Kan.; J. J. McCollough, Kansas City; R. J. Woulfe, Newton, T. S. Temple, Richmond, Kan. and Mark B. Thompson, of Las Cruces. The Grace Dona Rose company is capitalized for \$2,000,000, with headquarters at Kent. The incorporators and directors are Benjamin Klein of Chicago; Gerard W. Kent of Kent; E. N. Cherry of Oak Park, Ill., and Louis J. Blum of Chicago.

Knights Templar Election.

Dr. James H. Wroth of this city was elected grand commander of the Knights Templar of New Mexico at the annual meeting of the grand commandery in Albuquerque October 22nd. John W. Poe of Roswell is deputy grand commander, A. J. Maloy of Albuquerque grand treasurer and A. A. Keen, also of Albuquerque, grand secretary. The ninth annual convocation had the largest attendance on record in New Mexico.

At Albuquerque, October 21st, J. B. Kelly of Silver City was elected grand high priest of the grand chapter of New Mexico Royal Arch Masons. The other officers elected at the annual meeting were: J. C. Slack of Clayton, deputy grand high priest; C. S. Spitz of Santa Fe, grand king; C. O. Young of this city, grand scribe; A. J. Maloy of this city, grand treasurer, and A. A. Keen of Albuquerque, grand secretary, a position he has held for the past twenty-five years.

"An Albuquerque dispatch of October 22nd says: Take your time about it, get good and ready for statehood, and we will all welcome you at Washington when you enter the Union," said Secretary of the Interior Ballinger while at the station here this evening, en route to Santa Fe. Mr. Ballinger professes to be heartily in favor of statehood for the territories. He was joined here by National Committeeman Solomon Luna, Delegate W. H. Andrews and Territorial Secretary Nathan Jaffa. He will spend two or three days in Santa Fe, the guest of Governor Curry.

The Santa Fe baseball team was awarded first prize of \$750 in the territorial fair tournament; Socorro second, \$500, and Albuquerque third, \$250. The award went to Santa Fe on account of protests against players on the other teams. Socorro won the majority of the games.

Postmaster Grimshaw of Santa Fe was recently notified by Third Assistant Postmaster General Lawshe that Santa Fe had been selected as one of the Western distributing points for stamped paper and postal supplies, under a new policy of the department which will save much time to smaller offices in requisitions for supplies.

Tiburón Party in Mexico.

A dispatch from Bisbee, Ariz., received at Albuquerque October 22nd, says: The expedition to the unknown island of Tiburón, in the Gulf of California, headed by Fayette A. Jones of this city, has reached Guaymas, Mexico, and will sail today or tomorrow for the shores of the island in a small sloop.

Governor Torres of Sonora, Mexico, has sent twenty soldiers in command of a lieutenant of the Mexican army to accompany the party. In case they do not return by January 15th, Governor Torres will send a strong body of troops into the interior as a rescue expedition.

The party now consists of ten men, with 1,000 rounds of ammunition apiece and complete surveying, assaying and photographic outfits.

The Mexican government is giving the explorers every assistance in its invasion of the land of the savage Seri Indians.

Big Money for Divorcee.

All the Albuquerque holdings of James G. Darden, including two mortgages of \$6,000 each, stock in the Bank of Commerce and a large amount of real estate is awarded Fannie Van Riper Darden as a result of the decision of the District Court of Las Cruces, granting her an absolute divorce on the proven ground of desertion. Mrs. Darden is given her former name of Van Riper and also receives the immensely valuable Ingleside farm at Keewick, Va., with its stables, furnishings and live stock, including a large number of race horses.

The fair defendant left at once on her special car via El Paso for New York, refusing to be interviewed. It is presumed that Darden invested the \$1,000 she says she loaned him in Albuquerque property, which Mrs. Van Riper recovers.

Shiprock Navajo Fair.

A Santa Fe dispatch of October 21st says: The first exclusive Navajo fair is now on at Shiprock agency in San Juan county, and is remarkable as an exhibition of Navajo products, and the interest aroused among the Navajos. There are 200 general exhibitors, none with less than five products, and some with fifty exhibits.

The purely Navajo products are 95 per cent. from the reservation Indians, and 5 per cent. from agency Navajos. The fair was arranged by Superintendent W. T. Shelton, formerly of Santa Fe. Some exhibits came from seventy miles away. The value of exhibits, exclusive of farm products is, about \$7,000.

Long Distance Balloon Trip.

An Albuquerque dispatch of October 19th says: After traveling ninety miles, reaching an altitude of 13,000 feet, and remaining in the air two hours and a half, Roy A. Stamm and J. A. Blondin, who left here this morning at eleven o'clock in the Stamm balloon, descended at Lucy, N. M., on the belated cut-off of the Santa Fe Railway, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The balloon at one time reached a velocity of fifty miles an hour and traveled practically the whole distance at an altitude of over 10,000 feet. It crossed the Manzano mountain range and the Estancia plateau. It circled around the city for some time before starting eastward, and probably traveled 100 miles in all.

The aeronauts, the first to try a long distance balloon trip in New Mexico, will return here in the morning.

Superintendent of Public Instruction J. E. Clark recently mailed to Hillsboro one of his model plans with specifications for a three-room, modern school building to cost about \$2,000. The superintendent recommends adobe for building material, in preference to other material. The building is in Mission style, convenient and up-to-date in every respect.

Engineer Bowman was seriously and probably fatally injured on the morning of October 18th at Magdalena, N. M., on the Magdalena branch of the Santa Fe Railroad, when a train of seven heavily loaded cars of ore dashed madly down the mountains from the Kelly mine, three miles away, crashed into two passenger cars on a switch and demolished them. Just before the runaway hit the coaches the crew jumped. Engineer Bowman landed with such force that he sustained serious internal injuries. The grade from the mine is a steep one and the air brakes on the ore train refused to work.

A Roswell dispatch says: City Marshal James Champion has resigned, announcing to the city council that he was tired of being "cussed" for failing to enforce the laws against gambling and disreputable houses. Champion says he has done his best and is tired of hearing about it. The council has not accepted his resignation, or that of City Attorney R. D. Bowers, who gave up his job because he said the police department would not co-operate to enforce the anti-gambling law.

President Taft's Speech.

President Taft came to Albuquerque Friday; stayed for a few hours; spread among the people the radiance of the Taft smile, gave freely of the warmth of the Taft handshake, and when he departed for El Paso left something that the people of New Mexico have never had before—the assurance that they have in the chief executive of the nation an enthusiastic advocate of the immediate admission of this territory to the union of states; that William H. Taft is in favor of statehood not only because it is one of the pledges of the national Republican platform, but that he is for statehood as a plain citizen; because he believes New Mexico is entitled to it by reason of her resources and her citizenship.

In his platform address to the people, President Taft said, in part:

"Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen of Albuquerque and New Mexico: I am very glad to see you. (Cheers.) I am glad to be here to say what I am going to say about that thing which is uppermost in your mind. You seem to be able to guess what it is. Every baby in this territory seems to be trained to speak the first word Statehood. Now insofar as lies in me as the chief executive recommending legislation to Congress and exercising a legitimate influence in that regard—the constitutional functions being to recommend and to veto—I first will say that I will not veto a bill letting New Mexico in. (Applause.)

"And second, that I shall recommend that the promise of the Republican platform upon which I had the honor to be elected President should be carried out in good faith, and that the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico shall be admitted to the Union, so that we shall have nothing but states between the Atlantic and the Pacific. They have an objection to you because some of you speak Spanish. Well, I know something about the Spanish language, and they could not speak a more beautiful language than that. I know something about the Spanish descended people and I know how courteous, how chivalrous, and what high ideas they have of hospitality and kindness, generosity and courtesy, and I am glad to come here in contact with that element and certainly I am not going to use any influence to keep them out if they are citizens of the United States and entitled to be considered like other citizens that we have taken in, loyal to the flag and able to serve their country when it is necessary.

"You have a population large enough, but, my friends, when you think of statehood it is like the aspiration of a boy to become a man, and to become the head of a family, and all the independence that that gives; but it also entails some burdens; when you become a man you have got to support yourself, you have got to support your wife, your children, if you are lucky enough to have them; so it is as to statehood, you have got to select your own officials. You think that is easy, and you do not like to have them selected by somebody else, but perhaps the time will come when you will get some officials in, selected by somebody that differs with you. The majority might be such that you won't like the majority; that sometimes happens. Then you will have to stand it. You cannot then put it on to Washington. You cannot say if they only understood what the needs of New Mexico were then we would have good officials all the time; you have got to do the selecting yourself.

"You have got to do something else—you have to pass a constitution that shall serve as a fundamental law, for a hundred years, it may be, because constitutions are not easily amended. And you are going to have introduced into that convention a great many gentlemen who have patent nostrums that are going to make people good and just by statute; that are going to accomplish everything by law and who intend to put so many limitations on your Legislature that it cannot move at all, and now you have got to get in with a constitution that bucks and gags you, and ties you in every way, that is the kind of responsibility you have to assume, but I hope you won't.

"I hope you won't because I mean to become as responsible as I can for your admission into the United States, and I want you to come in and stand up like other states without the burden of a constitution that is a mere statutory provision for details, but with a fundamental law that shall be like the constitution of the United States, simple, comprehensive, with proper limitations as to vested rights, and personal liberty, but not going into all the details that a present condition presents that may cease to be of the slightest importance except as a burdensome restriction in the next ten years."

The Socialist organization at Albuquerque passed resolutions condemning the "assassination" of Ferrer in Spain, characterizing King Alfonso as an imbecile, and denouncing the execution of Ferrer as a crime against civilization.

Curry county, the youngest in New Mexico, organized two years ago, was given the first award for dry farming exhibits at the territorial fair and was given a diploma for the finest exhibit of dry farming products ever made at a fair in the territory.

After spending the week of the fair at Albuquerque and acting as guard of honor to President Taft, troops I and M, Third cavalry, from Fort Wingate, N. M., left on a 250-mile practice march back to the post, with a detour into northwestern New Mexico and the Navajo country.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE IS DEAD

RUFUS W. PECKHAM, APPOINTED BY CLEVELAND, SUCCUMBS TO BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

WAS AN UPRIGHT JUDGE

HARD WORKER AND AUTHOR OF MANY IMPORTANT RECENT DECISIONS.

Albany, N. Y.—Rufus W. Peckham, justice of the United States Supreme Court, died at his summer home at Altamont at 8:15 Sunday night.

Death was due to a complication of diseases—heart trouble, Bright's disease and hardening of the arteries contributing.

Justice Peckham has been in ill health for some time, but his condition was not considered serious until recently. Following adjournment of the May term of the United States Supreme Court, he came on from Washington with Mrs. Peckham to spend the summer at Altamont, expecting to return for the beginning of the October term.

A few days ago his condition became such that his physicians said he was likely to die at any time or might linger for several months. Up to a few days ago Justice Peckham exhibited considerable strength and was able to be about the house. The circulatory disturbance which contributed to his death was first noticed about six years ago.

Washington.—The announcement of the death of Justice Peckham, while expected, came as a shock to his associates on the bench and in official circles, and everywhere expressions of regret were heard.

Justice Peckham was a Democrat and before taking a seat on the bench gave considerable attention to politics in New York. He was born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1838, and had been on the bench, state and federal, for twenty-six years. He came from the Court of Appeals of his native state.

Mr. Peckham's first office was that of district attorney of Albany county. He was elected to that position in 1868. He afterward became in succession a corporation counsel for Albany, member of the Supreme Court of the state and associate justice of the State Court of Appeals. He was the last of President Cleveland's Democratic appointees to the federal Supreme Court, Chief Justice Fuller and Justice White being the other two. He took his seat in January, 1896.

His chief distinction was that of giving his time exclusively to the duties of the court. He accepted no outside appointments and undertook no work not connected with the high tribunal. But he was in constant attendance on the court and he gave the most careful attention to all matters before it. He was married but went little into society. He accepted no invitations to public functions and made no public addresses after taking his seat as a justice.

Cases involving the rights of corporations received special consideration at Justice Peckham's hands and he was the author of some of the court's most noteworthy opinions of recent date along this line.

Among them may be mentioned the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, in which he held that while rates fixed by the Legislature must allow a fair return on investments, federal courts could not interfere to declare them invalid unless they were so unreasonably low as to be confiscatory. One result of that decision was to cause the return of several million dollars to consumers of gas in New York City.

Several of Mr. Peckham's corporation decisions dealt with the Sherman anti-trust law as applied by railroads. These included the joint traffic and transmissouri cases, in both of which he held the law to be applicable.

England Facing Revolution.

Chicago.—"If the House of Lords does not pass the pending budget bill, putting an end to the exemption from taxation which the estates of peers have enjoyed since the beginning of English history, there will be a revolution in England." This was the prediction of Dr. Stanton Colt of London at a luncheon given him by the City club. He declared that the English people are in a state of excitement without parallel since the time of Gladstone, and that the appointment of 400 new peers by King Edward to outvote the present ones is a possibility.

To Climb Mount McKinley.

St. Paul, Minn.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who lectured here Saturday night, announced that Prof. L. L. Dyche of the University of Kansas has been definitely decided upon as one of the members of his forthcoming Mount McKinley expedition, having accepted the offer made to him.

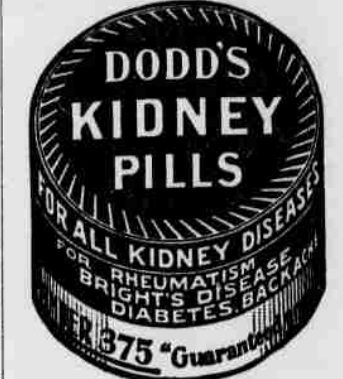
Dr. Cook stated that he had also decided upon several other members of the expedition, though he did not care to announce their names. There will be only five or six in the party, he said.

CALLED TO TIME.



"Ain't she all right, Maria?" "You might say something nice to me, once in a while, Bob."

Experienced. Non-Com. (to recruit)—I don't suppose you ever smelt powder, have you? Recruit—Oh, yes, I was in a drug store before I enlisted.



For
Lame
Back

An aching back is instantly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment. This liniment takes the place of massage and is better than sticky plasters. It penetrates—without rubbing—through the skin and muscular tissue right to the bone, quickens the blood, relieves congestion, and gives permanent as well as temporary relief.

Here's the Proof. Mr. JAMES C. LEE, of 1100 9th St., S.E., Washington, D.C., writes: "Thirty years ago I fell from a scaffold and seriously injured my back. I suffered terribly at times; from the small of my back all around my stomach was just as if I had been beaten with a club. I used every plaster I could get with no relief. Sloan's Liniment took the pain right out, and I can now do as much ladder work as any man in the shop, thanks to Sloan's Liniment."

Sloan's Liniment

Mr. J. P. EVANS, of Mt. Airy, Ga., says: "After being afflicted for three years with rheumatism, I used Sloan's Liniment, and was cured sound and well, and am glad to say I haven't been troubled with rheumatism since. My leg was badly swollen from my hip to my knee. One-half a bottle took the pain and swelling out."

Sloan's Liniment has no equal as a remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia or any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints. Price, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

Sloan's book on rheumatism, neuralgia and other painful conditions sent free on receipt of name and address.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Headache, and all the troubles arising from a bilious condition. Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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